15: U.S. Navy--32 [9] (no date) 1944 Formosan Aborigines
116, 464, 563, 461

"The aborigines have proved unsuited for factory work or routine work under confining conditions. Of 45,000 Ami tribesmen in the Karenko industrial area, only 1,000 are considered employable as factory workers. They are said (by the Japanese) to be only 60 percent as efficient as the Formosan-Chinese. Nevertheless, they are being employed to advantage on the hydro-electric projects in the mountains."

20: Alvarez--258 (no date) 1927 Formosan Aborigines
116, 461, 241

"The Igorrotes, in general, are averse to every kind of manual labour, excepting the Amis, who build fine houses and have a handsome home industry. During the agricultural season, they as well as their Pyuma neighbours engage in agricultural work."

22: Wiedfeldt--17 [5] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 241, 461, 311 Atayal

The Atayals have only one crop a year, and they consider the efforts of the Chinese to get two crops a year from the soil as a proof of poor work, because they have to work twice instead of once for their food. The fields are protected against the depredations of antelopes and wild boars mostly by means of a bamboo hedge, which is considered a logical part of the man's work. Corresponding to the rotation of crops, every family has three or four non-contiguous pieces of land.

22: Wiedfeldt--34 [2] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 533, ~~461~~ Atayal

Neither men nor women sing at their work. They only sing when they are sitting in the bush, and they do so to the accompaniment of their instruments which resemble jew's harps, or they sing when they dance after partaking of the millet wine. Even when men are working together, as for example in the hunt, or when they are fishing, or making bridges, there are neither songs nor rythmical cries, nor shouts of encouragement to be heard, which is a thing that astonishes the Chinese and Japanese. Since this is so, there is no basis for the assumption that among the Atayals work originated from the rhythmical games.

26: Honda--473
241, 224, 461

N-3

(1896) 1897

Formosan Aborigines
Bunun

The aborigines are by no means hunters. Only the chiefs and a few of their subjects go hunting. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. In particular, sweet potatoes and millet are important products. In addition tobacco and a variety of pea are grown. The system of agriculture is communistic. Its advantages are that nothing is stolen because nobody is permitted to have private property. Both work and harvest are arranged on a cooperative basis.

The men were willing workers and like to use axes, which makes me believe that they would be good forestry workers.

31: Hofmann--626-627 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 436, 461, 804 Tsou

The natives do not know the value of money. They have several articles used for barter and pay, chiefly cloth. They measure length by spans. [627] Since they have a communist economy they pay by the day, so that the strongest man is hired as a carrier at the same price as the weakest boy. If a distinction were made, they would consider this unjust. In the same way they divide food among themselves so that everyone gets an equal share.

35: Collingwood--140 D-2 (1866) 1867 Formosan Aborigines
116, 123, 461, 512 Sek-hoan

"It will not be supposed, however, that they were without occupation. In many huts the men were asleep, but towards evening they might be seen with their nets wending their way to the beach. Others I observed engaged over some seething vessels, in which I found they were extracting oil from the bones of turtle. The women had, several of them, naked babies hanging to their bare breasts; others came in from the country with pruning-knives, and laden with large bundles of grass and lily straw, which they laid down to dry in the sun, and which it appeared was ultimately intended for the repair of the thatch. These women had cloths wound round their legs, as a protection while in the field, and broad bamboo hats hanging by their side for wear in the hot sun. Others were spinning thread or weaving cloth, while some were engaged in beating rice out of the husks, which they did by placing it in a hollow stone vessel, under which they put a mat, and then two of them beating it alternately with the end of a heavy bamboo. While some were thus engaged, the idlers allowed themselves to be amused by some of our party, who showed them little tricks, which caused hearty laughter, and which they tried their best to imitate."